

spots which are elongate, reaching nearly the whole length of the segment. Venter entirely white scaled. Front and middle femora usually dark brown scaled on anterior side, pale on at least basal two thirds of posterior side. Hind femora pale on basal two thirds anteriorly, usually entirely pale on posterior side. No knee spots. Ventral or interior side of tibiae and 1st tarsal joints pale. Dorsal or external portion of these joints and other tarsal joints dark brown scaled. Wings entirely dark scaled, the scales mostly slender except on costa, subcosta, and vein 1.

The specimens were taken as follows: 2 females—Oct. 14, 1946; 3 females—Oct. 15, 1946; 1 female—Oct. 16, 1946; 1 female—Oct. 17, 1946, in a light trap at the Naval Hospital, Key West, Florida; 1 female—Nov. 9, 1946, in a light trap at Marathon, Vaca Key, Florida. One of the specimens taken at Key West on Oct. 15, 1946, has been chosen as the holotype. Holotype and one paratype in the author's collection; other paratypes in the National Museum.

Aedes keyensis runs to *Aedes albifasciatus* (Macquart) in Dyar's "The Mosquitoes of the Americas" but may be easily distinguished by its broken rather than complete dorsal abdominal stripe, much paler, less brownish mesonotal scaling, absence of white scales on the wings, and absence of white speckling on the legs. It is also smaller in size.

Aedes sollicitans (Walker), *nigromaculis* (Ludlow), *mitchellae* (Dyar), *spencerii* (Theobald), *campestris* Dyar and Knab, and *dorsalis* (Meigen), of the North American fauna have dorsal abdominal stripes but are quite different in other respects. *Aedes fluviatilis* (Lutz) and *A. lithoecetor* Dyar and Knab of South America have broken abdominal stripes but may be distinguished from *keyensis* by their tarsal banding.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS METRIOTHRIPS (THYSANOPTERA, PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE)

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This new species, the second in the genus, though described from only one specimen, is amply distinct, in having the head darker than the intermediate portion of the body rather than the reverse, and especially in the obvious median constriction of the mid- and hind femora.

***Metriothrips secundus*, new species**

Female (apterous).—Length (distended) about 1.7 mm. Brown, with head and distal abdominal segments distinctly darker, tube in basal two-thirds blackish brown, apically light brown; coxae and femora apically almost yellow; fore- and midtibiae yellow, tinged with brown basally,

hind tibiae tinged almost to apices; tarsi yellow; antennae almost concolorous with head, the apical segments darker, third segment light brownish in apical two-thirds, yellow basally.

Head with eyes small, not protruding, ventrally distinctly produced caudad; ocelli present, small, posterior pair $8\ \mu$ in diameter, median one $12\ \mu$, directed forward; cheeks almost straight in outline, converging caudad to an indistinct neck, rather abruptly curved to eyes and meeting them with a slight incision; head back of eyes with weak transverse anastomosing striae, and feebly serrate in outline; one pair of minute anteoocellar and one pair of similar postocellar setae; postocular setae brown, with slightly dilated pale tips, inserted $20\ \mu$ back of eyes and $24\ \mu$ from lateral margins of head; frontal projection of head measured laterad, $8\ \mu$ to juncture with antennae; frontal costa with a broad V-shaped emargination; front grooved from in front of median ocellus to frontal costa and with sides of groove thickened.

Prothorax without sculpture, anterior margin with a dark apodemal thickening, median apodeme short, in front of middle of pronotum; all major setae present, brown with clear tips, dilated, except the minute anterior angulars and the short, blunt, anterior marginals and coxals; fore tarsi with a short hooked tooth on inner surface at apex of first segment; forelegs not enlarged, mid- and hind legs slender, short; hind femora distinctly and midfemora slightly, constricted medially.

Abdomen normal, without sculpture; setae on terga I-VIII dark brown with pale tips, all blunt or slightly dilated, on IX long, attenuated, pointed.

Measurements (in microns): Head, median length 188, width across eyes 160, greatest width back of eyes 174, least subbasal width 154; eyes, dorsal length 49, ventral length 62; prothorax, median length 96, width 224, width, including coxae, 284; tube (X only), length 172, basal width 68, apical width 29. Setae: postocular 60, anterior marginal 36, midlateral 80, epimeral 78, posterior marginal 92, coxal 22; on tergum IX, 1, 156, 2, 132, 3, 132; on X, both pairs 80.

Antennae:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	34	50	60	76	70	66	48	40

Described from one female from Saint Augustine, Trinidad, taken from detrital soil sample November 23, 1943, to March 1, 1944.

Type catalog No. 58524. United States National Museum.

Agrees closely with the genotype *M. midas* Hood in all generic characters, but that species has the head yellowish, lighter than the body, the body setae pointed, according to the original specific description (though the generic description says that the prothoracic setae are not pointed and the illustration shows them as not pointed), the tube only about 0.8 the length of head and the posterior femora not constricted medially.